No. 250

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

ADJOURNED MEETING, SPRINGFIELD, FEBRUARY 5-7, 1885.

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ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

ADJOURNED MEETING, SPRINGFIELD, FEBRUARY 5-7, 1885.

An adjourned meeting of THE ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH was held in the rooms of the BOARD in the Capitol building, at Springfield, February 5–7, inclusive, 1885.

Present: Newton Bateman, R. Ludlam, A. L. Clark, W. A. Haskell, George N. Kreider and John H. Rauch—the President, Newton Bateman, in the Chair.

The minutes of the regular quarterly meeting, January 15—from which the present meeting stood adjourned—were read and approved; and the regular order of business being dispensed with during the first day's session, the BOARD proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, with the following result:

The Hon. NEWTON BATEMAN, LL. D., Galesburg, President.

A. L. CLARK, M. D., Elgin, Treasurer.

JOHN H. RAUCH, M. D., Chicago, Secretary.

W. A. HASKELL, M. D., Alton, and W. R. MCKENZIE, Chester, Auditing Committee.

The evening session of Thursday was occupied in routine business and in the informal consideration of cases under the Medical-Practice Act.

On Friday the regular order of business was resumed, and under the call for reports of officers there was presented the following—

QUARTERLY REPORT AND ANNUAL SUMMARY OF THE SECRETARY

There were received in the Secretary's office during the year 1884, a total of 3,374 communications, embracing letters, postals, reports, etc., and 5,744 were written and sent—532 being received and 685 sent during the December quarter. Of printed matter—including the Fifth Annual Report (2,957 copies); Preventable-Disease Circulars; Public-Health Laws of Illinois and Sanitary Memoranda; Vaccination Circulars, Instructions and Certificates; Sanitary Inspection Circulars and Instructions, etc.—nearly 250,000 copies have been distributed. During the September quarter alone, the aggregate weight of the matter distributed by mail and express was over four tons.

The publications of the BOARD now available, and for which there is a more or less constant demand—exclusive of its series of Annual Reports, Official Registers, and Conspectus of Medical Colleges—embrace the following:

PREVENTABLE-DISEASE CIRCULARS:

No. 1.—Concerning the Prevention of Small-Pox. 8vo., pp. 12. In English, German and Scandinavian.
No. 2.—Diphtheria.—Its Prevention and Control. 8vo., pp. 8. In English and German.
No. 3.—Scarlet Fever.—Its Prevention and Control. 8vo., pp. 10. In English and German.
No. 4.—Typhoid Fever.—Its Sanitary Features; Prevention of its Spread. 8vo., pp. 8. In English and German.

CONCERNING SMALL-POX AND VACCINATION:

Blanks for Report of Small Pox Cases.
Blanks for Report of Cost of Small-Pox.
Suggestions for Reports of Small-Pox.
Scholar's Certificates of Vaccination.
Return of Vaccination Certificates by Teachers.
Instructions concerning Vaccination.
Circular-Letter to County Superintendents concerning Vaccination
Vaccinal History blanks.

CONCERNING SANITARY INSPECTION AND THE WORK OF PREPARATION IN VIEW OF A THREATENED EPIDEMIC OF ASIATIC CHOLERA:

Practical Recommendations for the Prevention of Asiatic Cholera.
Suggestions and Instructions concerning Sanitary Inspection and Work—
To County Clerks.
To County Commissioners and Town Supervisors.
To Those in charge of Public Institutions, Almshouses, Jails, etc.
To Municipal and Health Authorities of Cities, Towns and Villages.
To Editors of the Daily and Weekly Press.
To Railway Officials.

VITAL STATISTICS:

Blank forms for Returns of Births, Deaths and Marriages.
Instructions for Compiling the Condensed Return of Deaths. Revised, January, 1885.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Public-Health Laws of Illinois and Sanitary Memoranda.
Common Dangers to Health.
Sanitation of our Younger Cities.
General Sanitation.

The SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT, including the *Official Register*, revised to December 1, 1884, and the *Conspectus of Medical Colleges*, revised to December 20, 1884, has been completed and is already partly distributed. Special editions of the *Register* and *Conspectus*—600 copies of each were distributed in December to the faculties of medical colleges, to editors of medical periodicals, and others directly concerned with the subject of medical education

CERTIFICATES AND LICENSES.

Applications for certificates have been received from 597 physcians during the year. In 480 cases the certificate has been issued, and in the remaining 117 the application was refused or withdrawn on account of the inability of the applicant to comply with the requirements of the BOARD under the provisions of the Medical-Practice Act.

Of the 480 certificates granted there were 441 based upon the diplomas of 1883-84 issued by medical colleges which have, prima facie, complied with the Schedule of Minimum Requirements entitling them to be classed as in good standing; or upon diplomas issued prior to the session of 1883-84 by colleges then recognized as in good standing. In 30 other cases the graduates of colleges which had not fully complied with the BOARD'S Schedule, were granted certificates upon undergoing satisfactory examination in the branches or subjects omitted.

Out of 47 colleges whose diplomas of 1883-84 have been presented as the basis for certificates, 21 have failed to fully conform to the Schedule, and their graduates have been required to supplement the evidence of the diploma by submitting to examination. In a number of such cases the applicants have declined to appear, and have withdrawn their applications and left the State.

Of the remaining 9 certificates, of the 480 issued during the year, 7 were granted to exempts upon proof of sixteen or more years' practice in the State, and 2 upon examination in all branches to gentlemen holding the diplomas of colleges not recognized by the BOARD. At the regular annual examination a class of thirteen non-graduates presented themselves, but none succeeded in attaining the required percentage entitling to pass.

In the 117 cases in which certificates were refused, the refusal was based upon one of the following causes:

1. Failure to present a diploma from a legally-chartered medical institution in good standing as defined by the BOARD.

2. Failure to sustain a satisfactory examination sufficiently strict to test the qualifications of the candidate for the practice of medicine.

3. Personal or professional antecedents, habits or association, warranting the charge of unprofessional and dishonorable conduct.

4. Proved intent to practice in an unprofessional and dishonorable manner, as by claiming to cure incurable maladies; to possess unusual skill, experience or facilities; and similar claims involving deceit and fraud upon the public.

Five certificates have been revoked upon proof of unprofessional and dishonorable conduct, and charges have been received and investigated, or the investigation is still pending, in some fifty other cases.

Applications for certificates have been received from 73 midwives, including 17 during the last quarter. Of these, 47 have been granted—30 upon diplomas or licenses of recognized schools of midwifery; 16

upon satisfactory examination; and 1 upon proof of sixteen years' practice in the State. There were rejected 15 of those who appeared for examination, and the credentials of 11 others were refused as being from institutions not recognized as in good standing.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

During the past year the Schedule of Minimum Requirements has been enforced as the test of recognition of diplomas issued at the close of the sessions of 1883-84. The effect of this action of the BOARD upon the standard and methods of medical education in this country has already been treated of in the last Summary Report, prefacing the Sixth Annual, as also in the remarks introductory to the Conspectus of Medical Colleges. That there is a marked improvement in some respects is generally conceded; and, on the whole, the BOARD has ground for satisfaction with what has been already accomplished and for encouragement for the future.

THE MEDICAL-PRACTICE ACT.

Suits and prosecutions under the Medical-Practice Act, or arising from proceedings thereunder, have in all cases, except those in Chicago, terminated promptly and favorably. One of the most important of these suits was that tried in the Sangamon County Court in May last, and in which the Court sustained the right of the BOARD to inquire into and determine the moral and professional status of applicants for its certificates, and to withhold such certificates from those whom it adjudged guilty of unprofessional and dishonorable conduct, regardless of the character of the diploma presented.

Among recent cases of violations of the act and of proceedings resulting therefrom, are the following:

Funk, alias *Talbot*.

In October last a complaint was received that one "J. A. Talbot" was practicing medicine at No. 1915 State street, Chicago, in violation of the Medical-Practice Act. Upon investigation it was found that he was a student attending lectures at the Chicago Medical College, and claimed to be practicing only as the assistant of Dr. Otto Wegner, his preceptor. Wegner and "Talbot" were at once advised as to the proper construction of the clause concerning the practice of students, which restricts them to prescribing under the supervision of a preceptor, and "Talbot" was notified to desist from the practice complained of.

About the first of November "Talbot" opened another office at 2896 Archer avenue, also in Dr. Wegner's name, but visited patients and prescribed for them as "Dr. Talbot," and solicited practice through the medium of the following card (printed in English and German) in which it will be noticed that "Dr. Talbot-Astley," as he then styled himself, had reversed his relations with Dr. Wegner—the latter having become "Talbot's" assistant:

The great London physician and surgeon, Dr. Talbot-Astley, of the St. Thomas Hospital, London, member of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, has been induced to establish the Illinois State Dispensary, Chicago, chartered for the successful and scientific treatment of all chronic, nervous, eye and ear, throat and chest diseases, gout,

rheumatism, asthma, consumption, kidney and liver complaints, disorders of the blood, stomach and bowels, and especially all diseases of women and children; also skin diseases, private diseases and all wounds, sprains and dislocations. Visits $1. Office fees 50 cents. All persons who are unable to pay will be treated free of charge. Dr. Talbot-Astley will also visit patients if sick in bed. Confinements carefully attended. Dr. Wegner, late surgeon of the German army, will assist Dr. Talbot-Astley. English, German and Polish spoken. Office open every morning from 9 to 11. Office open every evening from 7 to 8. Preserve this card and present it at the office, No. 2896 Archer avenue."

The so-called "Illinois State Dispensary" had no existence, and was not "chartered" as claimed; but under the statute governing the granting of charters, there would have been no difficulty in securing one, as in the case of the "St. Jacob Institute" of the "James' Medical Institute," of the "Chicago Medical League," etc.

Pending the accumulation of proof of specific violation of the law upon which to base "Talbot's" arrest and prosecution, it was learned that his real name was Otto Funk and close upon the heels of this discovery came his arrest for stealing books from the Chicago Public Library. With this denouement the interest of the BOARD in the case terminates so far as "Talbot" or Funk is concerned, but I think it advisable that Dr. Wegner, who claims to have been his preceptor for two years previous to October 9, 1884, should be given an opportunity to explain to the BOARD his relations with a man who had already and notoriously been under a cloud.

Lambrecht alias *Luders* alias *Lambert*.

At a meeting of the BOARD in October, 1882, the certificate previously issued to " Henry A. Lüders" of Chicago, St. Louis, and Collinsville, Madison county, was revoked upon proof that the diploma of the University of Göttingen, on which the certificate was issued to him, had been fraudulently obtained, and that the man was an imposter. It may be remembered that it was finally ascertained that his name was not "Lüders," but Lambrecht; and that he was guilty of gross malpractice and brutality during his brief career in Collinsville. He has recently been heard of in Bismarck, D. T., where he is known as William Lambert.

After his flight from this State he went to Cincinnati, where he obtained a certificate for a course of lectures at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery; but upon the publication of his record in this State he suddenly left Cincinnati, without completing the course. He next appeared in Cleveland, where, in July, 1883, he married again without going through the formality of obtaining a divorce from his St. Louis wife, whom he deserted when he left Collinsville. During the winter of 1883-84 he attended the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons and received the diploma of that institution at the commencement in 1884. The recent correspondence represents him in the same unenviable character that he sustained in this State.

His admission to the lecture-classes of the Cincinnati school and his graduation by the Keokuk College, furnish fresh illustrations of the necessity for the strict enforcement of matriculation requirements and of proof of previous study and college attendance. It is obvious that this man could not furnish "credible evidence of good moral standing," nor proof of having attended two full courses of lectures. Nevertheless, he was matriculated at both schools, and graduated from one.

Lucas R. Williams, alias "*Dr. Lucas.*"

In December, after protracted delay, the case of Lucas R. Williams, *alias* "Dr. Lucas," of Chicago, was tried in the Cook County Criminal Court, and the defendant was found guilty and fined $50 and costs.

Notwithstanding the revocation in 1880 of this man's certificate for grossly unprofessional and dishonorable conduct, he has continued to ply his disreputable and demoralizing vocation in defiance of the law, emboldened thereto by his belief in the efficacy of his diploma as a protection. Under the cloak of the cheap and easily-obtained articles of incorporation he converted his office into "Dr. Lucas' Private Dispensary, chartered by the State of Illinois, for the Special, Scientific and Speedy Cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases." The Chicago Tribune, commenting upon this phase of quackery, and upon this individual quack, says in its issue of February 17, 1884:

Hundreds of persons are imposed upon by these words, which bear the interpretation, as intended, that he has the specially granted sanction of the State. The truth is that no such sanction has been given, and the real interpretation ought to read, "Incorporated," etc. This private dispensary of Dr. Lucas is simply a joint stock company, created under the act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An Act concerning Corporations." This law allows three persons to form a corporation for "any lawful purpose except banking, insurance, etc." The Secretary of State has no option in granting articles of incorporation when the forms of the law are complied with, beyond compelling the new organization to desist from using the name of any corporation existing in the State. The ease with which it was formed can be seen from the necessary expenses contracted. They are as follows:

Corporations for pecuniary profit—	
For filing articles of organization	$1 00
For issuing license	1 00
For certificate of organization	1 00
For filing Commissioner's report	1 00
For copy of papers	1 50
Total	$5 50

This small sum of money is the outlay necessary to obtain that which is valued so highly. Under the cover of a "lawful purpose" this unlawful concern exists, the law containing no provision for revoking the certificate of a fraudulent corporation. The laws need to be amended either to allow this revocation or to specify more minutely the purposes for which corporations can be formed. The amount of stock issued by this company is $500, a sum no more than necessary to buy a good microscope. Scientific instruments, however, are incumbrances seldom indulged in, and when in stock are only kept for view in the offices of Chicago charlatans. Dr. Lucas has a criminal record which is steadily growing, and is reputed equally as guilty as Smith Whittier of sending his filthy, libidinous, and obscene publications through the mails to school-girls.

The language of the first section of the act above referred to is as follows: "That corporations may be formed in the manner provided by this act, for any *lawful purpose* except banking, insurance, real-estate brokerage, the operation of railroads and the business of loaning money." Ostensibly the practice of medicine is a "lawful purpose," but if practiced in violation of a specific law which prescribes certain qualifications for those engaged in its practice it undoubtedly becomes an unlawful purpose; and the question suggests itself whether the existence of such a law (the Act to Regulate the Practice of Medicine) should not raise the inquiry whether those applying for license to incorporate for the practice of medicine are eligible for such practice under the act of 1877.

In any event it would seem fitting that since the practice of medicine is regulated by a specific statute, this "lawful purpose" should be excluded from among those for which charters may be obtained under the general statute, in the same way that "banking, insurance, real-estate brokerage, the operation of railroads and the business of loaning money" are excluded.

I have to suggest that this matter is one worthy the attention and action of the committee on legislation.

The technical defense set up in Lucas' or Williams' case was that the BOARD, having granted him a certificate upon the diploma of a reputable college, had no power to revoke its certificate—notwithstanding his notoriously unprofessional and dishonorable conduct; and upon this point his attorneys have taken an appeal from the finding of the Criminal Court.

George J. Williams.

This man—the brother of Lucas R. Williams, or "Dr. Lucas"—has also been recently tried and found guilty, but the sentence has not yet been pronounced pending the result of an argument for a new trial. Until within a few years, George J. Williams was, by profession, a lawyer; but, being a witness to the facility with which the suffering and unfortunate among the public are duped and fleeced by brazen quackery, he went to Milwaukee and advertised himself as "Dr. Lucas," following the lines of his brother, Lucas R., of Chicago, although without any study of medicine or attendance upon medical lectures. About two years since he returned to Chicago, and opened an office at 14 South Clark street. He was soon after arrested, indicted, pleaded guilty and was fined in the U. S. District Court for sending obscene literature through the mails. Not being a legally-qualified practitioner himself, he has tried to get a graduate in medicine to superintend his business, but until recently without success. His publications and advertisements have been of the boldest and most shameless character, styling himself "The Most Expert Physician in the World," "the Expert Specialist who stands *high in his Profession* and has *devoted a lifetime* to the study of the treatment and cure of—" here follows a list of diseases and symptoms disgusting alike in grossness of language and suggestion. To such an extent has public decency been outraged by his publications that the attention of the police was attracted, and he and his distributors on the street were arrested, his place was raided and his pamphlets, circulars, etc., together with the stereotype plates were destroyed.

Alarmed at his approaching trial, Williams has changed his advertisements, signs, etc., using the title "St. Jacob Institute"—another concern "incorporated especially for the relief of suffering humanity," and has succeeded in inducing a graduated physician, who holds the certificate of the BOARD, to act as his stool-pigeon in the ostensible capacity of "Superintendent". He has also recently taken out tickets for a lecture course in one of the Chicago colleges, and now claims to be practicing as a student under a preceptor. The substance of his "little red book" and other publications suppressed by the police and the United States authorities, he now circulates under the form and name of "The Chicago Library," published semi-monthly, price three cents.

If precluded from the pursuit of their nefarious business in the methods hitherto employed, it is understood to be the intention of

these charlatans to incorporate as proprietary-medicine companies, under the general act already referred to—an intent which furnishes another argument for the proposed amendment of the statute.

Cases against other of the Chicago quacks are still pending.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

At the close of the December quarter there remained the same gratifying condition of the public health as noted from time to time during the year. The graver contagious diseases—small-pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever and typhoid—have not prevailed to an epidemic extent in any locality. Localized outbreaks of small-pox, due in all cases to contagion imported from neighboring States and confined to those who had neglected vaccinal protection, have occurred in Alexander, Clark, Coles, Crawford, Jefferson, Kendall, Marion, Perry, Pulaski, Randolph, St. Clair, Sangamon and Washington counties. At Yorkville in Kendall county, Coulterville in Randolph county, and at East St. Louis, the conditions were such as to necessitate the personal attention of the Secretary. From professional incompetency and municipal neglect the outbreak at Centralia resulted in 32 cases and 6 deaths, and the contagion was thence carried into Washington, Jefferson and Sangamon counties. At the close of the year the State was entirely free from the disease so far as reported, and there had been only four mild cases in two localities—1 at Palestine in Crawford county, and 3 at Darwin, Clark county—during the preceding three months. Several cases were brought into Chicago during the year, but in only one instance did a resident of the city contract the disease from any of these imported cases.

Except in one or two localities neither of the remaining important contagious diseases—diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid—has presented features demanding special attention,

On the 25th of December, the State Veterinarian reported a suspected case of glanders in the human subject, on a farm near Elmore, in Peoria county, and on the 26th Dr. J. H. Utley, of Springfield, was dispatched to the locality under the authority of the BOARD.

The following is Dr. Utley's report:—

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., December 27, 1884.

SIR:—In compliance with your instructions, I yesterday afternoon visited the farm of William B. Rearick, near Elmore, Peoria county, and investigated the case of his son, believed to be suffering from glanders.

It appears that the patient, Abram R. Rearick, aged 22 years, was taken sick about the 17th of October last. He complained at that time of severe pains in head, back and limbs; chills followed by flushes of heat; irritable stomach and constipation. He was compelled to take to his bed and remain there. These symptoms appeared after he had been engaged for some weeks attending to some horses suffering with glanders.

During the first week in November, small lumps appeared upon his arms and hands; these swellings soon broke down and discharged a thin sanious fluid. The swellings were red and painful. As the condition of the upper extremities improved, the lower became involved in much the same way, the nose began to discharge a little, and profuse sweats came on at irregular intervals. The face and forehead do not appear to have been very much affected at any time. The hectic and other symptom have continued with some little improvement until now.

A careful examination revealed the following lesions: Ulcer on outer aspect of right leg near ankle joint, edges sharply cut, abrupt, bottom covered with gray slough and some granulations. Skin of leg thickened in places and scaling. Some purple spots over sites of nodules which had escaped ulceration. Glands in both groins enlarged and painful. Left knee swollen and painful. Left leg affected in same way as right, with the exception that the ulcers are somewhat smaller. Mucous membrane lining nose somewhat inflamed and discharging a small amount of thick, tenacious muco-purulent matter.

The frontal sinuses are not affected. The axillary and submaxillary glands are not now enlarged: neither could I find any lesions of the skin of the trunk or upper extremities. There is no perceptible odor about the patient. Weakness and emaciation are considerable. Appetite good. Bowels costive.

The history of the case, and the lesions of the glandular and tegumentary systems, leave no doubt, in my mind, that this is a case of glanders. The attending physician, Dr. John Craven, of Elmore, who was present at the examination, also believes it to be glanders.

The usual precautions were directed to be taken, viz., cloths and dressings of ulcers to be burned, bedding fumigated or destroyed, room ventilated and disinfected, family quarantined. The precautions to be taken under the direction of Dr. Craven.

In conclusion I take pleasure in stating that every facility was afforded by the family and the physician in attendance to make my examination as thorough and complete as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

To John H. Rauch, M. D. J. H. Utley, M. D.
Secretary of Illinois State Board of Health.

A report recently received from State Veterinarian Paaren leaves no room to doubt the existence of another case of this disease in the person of Mr. Frank A. Curtis, living near Belvidere in Boone county. This makes three cases of glanders in the human subject at present under treatment in the State—the third case being that of a woman at Batavia in Kane county.

PREPARATIONS FOR CHOLERA.

In accordance with the authorization of the Board at its last meeting, I attended the adjourned meeting of the National Conference of State Boards of Health, at Washington, December 10th, 11th and 12th. The report of the proceedings had at that meeting is now in the hands of the printer, and copies will soon be distributed.

The House Committee on Public Health, to which was submitted the bill, prepared by the Conference, for the re-organization of the National Board of Health, has decided that there will be no time during the present session of Congress to secure the enactment of any new measure of so comprehensive a character. It has, therefore, recommended the appropriation of $25,000 for the existing National Board of Health, and of an additional sum of $500,000 to be used at the discretion of the President.

If these appropriations were made immediately available the work of preparing the general defences against the introduction of Asiatic cholera might be begun at once, and probably so far perfected as to furnish a reasonable assurance of safety before the usual increase of immigration.

Occasional cases of cholera have continued to occur in Europe, during the winter, and its epidemic increase on the approach of warmer weather is assumed by all authorities; so that it is no longer a question, in the minds of those qualified to judge, as to the certainty and the extent of the danger to which this country is exposed.

This danger has been pointed out from time to time in these quarterly reports ever since the spring of 1883, and the Damietta outbreak in the summer of that year. But now, on the threshold of the threatened invasion, the question of the duty and responsibility of the National government in the premises is still a matter of discussion.

Speaking of the appropriations above referred to, the New York Medical Record, in a recent editorial, says:

Meantime, the season is fast approaching when the first cases of cholera, the *avant courriers* of the epidemic, make their appearance among the immigrants. In our opinion, if adequate preventive measures are to be planned and put into successful execution against the present threatened invasion, the whole machinery must be in full operation, at the latest, as early as the 1st of April. Now, what does this preparation imply? First, that the National Board of Health shall plan and adopt the measures which are to be relied on to prevent the introduction of the cholera contagion. Those measures cannot be matured in a week, nor in twice that time, by the most experienced sanitarians in the country. They must necessarily involve interests of the highest importance to the traveling public, to the steamship companies, and to the foreign commerce of the entire country.

It will undoubtedly be alleged that the scheme of preventive measures above outlined is unusually comprehensive, and that their execution will prove expensive. Both statements are true. We propose nothing less than the *prevention* of an epidemic of cholera in this country.

No half-way measures, as the past history of the pestilence proves, can accomplish that result. Every avenue of approach is to be guarded, all along the lines of travel, by a large force of skilled officers. Is the object sought worth the effort and expense? We believe it is. An invasion of cholera means, the death of thousands of the laboring people, the occurrence of tens of thousands of cases of sickness, and the loss of millions of dollars in business. In our view prevention at any cost is comparatively cheap.

We repeat, the National Board of Health should meet at once and continue in session until its measures are not only matured but put into effective operation. It is stated that it has no means, even to pay office rent, owing to the failure of Congress to make an appropriation last year. If that is true, there is still the Epidemic Fund, to be used at the discretion of the President in the event of a threatened or actual epidemic. There is no reason why the expenses of the Board should not be defrayed out of that fund. President Arthur knows well what an epidemic of cholera means to the health and business interests of New York. Let us ask him, in all seriousness, if cholera is not sufficiently threatening to make it incumbent on him to use that fund to prevent the invasion.

This Board has more than once recorded its views upon the subject of a National health service; but the present emergency makes it imperative that it should again give formal expression to a well-considered opinion upon the necessity for prompt and efficient action in the interest of the public health and the general welfare.

The suggestions of the Record are timely and practical, and I recommend their endorsement by the Board, adding thereto an urgent request that the appropriations recommended by the House committee be made immediately available on the ground of an existing emergency; and that a joint resolution of Congress be adopted, empowering the President to suspend immigration from infected countries, upon the recommendation of the National Board of Health.

The preparations in our own State are in a satisfactory condition of forwardness. Much work in the abatement of nuisances and general cleaning up has already been done. But more importantly than this, the public mind has been aroused to the necessity for the work, and, to a great extent, instructed in its methods. The blanks and schedules for the general sanitary survey of the State are being prepared and will be distributed, with the necessary instructions, in season to resume operations as soon as the weather will permit.

I have also prepared, and will submit to the Board at this session, an estimate for the efficient quarantine of the State, should such a measure become necessary through the introduction and spread of cholera in the region east or south of us. This estimate embraces the probable cost of maintaining inspection stations, providing for the sick, disinfection, etc., at 24 points of entrance of important railroad

lines along the eastern boundary of the State, and at the necessary points on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, as well as for defraying the expense of the necessary measures for preventing its spread from point to point within the State, should the disease be introduced.

This estimate was submitted to Governor Hamilton, and is referred to in his message to the General Assembly in the following terms:

A very important subject for the consideration of the General Assembly presents itself in this connection. Asiatic cholera has, during the past year, made fearful ravages among the population of European countries, especially in Spain, Italy and France. According to the usual history of this scourge its course runs westward around the world. The chances of its reaching this country next summer are very great, and its frightful visitation to the United States can only be prevented by extreme vigilance on the part of both the National Government and the States of the Union in enforcing thorough quarantine and sanitary regulations. The State of Illinois should be thoroughly prepared to meet this contingency through the agency of its Board of Health, under proper regulations, and equipped with an adequate appropriation to meet all emergencies. To completely quarantine the State of Illinois and protect it all along the eastern, southern and northeastern frontiers by systematic inspection at railroad crossings and boat landings would, in the estimation of the Secretary of the Board of Health, cost from $80,000 to $85,000, if this State were acting alone in the matter. But I take it for granted that the National government will do its whole duty in the matter, and that other States east of us will co-operate in protective measures, so that a much less sum will have to be provided by this State for the contingency. Therefore, I suggest that a contingent appropriation of $40,000 be made, subject to the order of the Board of Health, to be used on approval of the Governor only in case of approach of cholera or other ravaging disease threatening the lives and health of large portions of the people of the State.

If the assumptions "that the National government will do its whole duty in the matter, and that other States east of us will co-operate in protective measures," prove to be well founded, the smaller sum will, in all probability, be sufficient. But there is no present assurance of either of these conditions: and if the pestilence effects a lodgment amongst us it will probably not be until after the General Assembly has adjourned, when it will be too late to increase the amount.

No dollar of any contingent appropriation made for the work of this Board has ever been expended without the clearest necessity therefor; and whatever sum was not absolutely required for the protection of the public health in the manner specified, has always been covered back into the Treasury. More than one-third of all such appropriations have been thus returned unexpended. In this fact is found sufficient warrant for making any appropriation intended for contingent use adequate to the possible extent of the anticipated contingency. If the contingency does not arise the appropriation cannot be used; and in any event only so much may be used as the extent of the contingency demands.

SANITARY CONDITION OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

In connection with my inspection of State institutions with reference to the advent of cholera, among other matter the sewerage of the Joliet Penitentiary has received attention. The sewage and wastes of some 2,000 persons and the drainage of the enclosure are carried from the buildings and through the penitentiary grounds in a two-foot sewer; but a short distance beyond, the contents empty into an open ditch, about half a mile long, and through which the sewage is conveyed into the upper basin. Aside from the sewer gas, which is forced into the penitentiary buildings by winds from the southwest, the open ditch and the additional pollution of the upper basin are sanitary nuisances which should be abated as speedily as practicable.

Since the inspection was made some relief has been obtained by the use of disinfectants, which have been liberally applied at my suggestion; but this method of treatment is inadequate, and temporary. The obvious remedy and the only one which will meet the sanitary requirements, is the construction of a continuous sewer from the penitentiary termination to some suitable point of discharge on the river. An estimate, with a profile of the line of such sewer to empty into the river below Adams' dam, has been made at my request by Mr. J. M. Pierce, the city surveyor of Joliet. This contemplates 10,700 ft. of pipe sewer, 2 ft. by 2½ ft. in diameter, at a cost of $26,450; or of stone, with a cross section of 30 inches, at a cost of $32,100. This plan would probably need to be modified, both as to the point of discharge and the dimensions of the sewer; and, if ultimately adopted, the cost should be borne equitably by the interests involved, namely, the State, the city of Joliet, and the neighboring manufacturing industries.

It is suggested that prompter relief may be obtained—though not so radical or permanent as by the plan of a continuous sewer—by excluding from the present ditch the volume of water, some 5,000 cubic feet per minute, taken in by the Rebling paper mill. Or, if there are property rights in the way of such action, the same end might be attained by carrying the flow of the ditch from a point above this mill into the basin below the upper dam. The distance is about 400 feet and the fall of 40 to 50 inches in this distance would materially improve the flow from the sewer outlet, and to this extent afford relief from the existing objectionable features.

There are certain inherent conditions of the disposal of penitentiary wastes which complicate this question in other ways. A more abundant water supply, for example, is especially desirable in this case, if not indispensable to the prevention of more or less local nuisance.

As also connected with the sanitary condition of State institutions disclosed during my inspection, the need of a hospital building at the Asylum for Feeble-minded Children at Lincoln, was noted. Such a structure, entirely separate from the main building and so arranged as to be used for an isolation hospital for contagious diseases when necessary, is imperatively demanded by the present crowded condition of the institution and from past experience. An epidemic of scarlet fever less than two years ago resulted in fifty cases and six deaths among the children, besides extending to several attendants, when there is every reason to believe the disease might have been greatly limited had there been the necessary facilities for the proper care of those first attacked. A cheap frame structure, detached from the main building, and suitably equipped, should be provided as soon as practicable.

FINANCIAL.

The following is the financial exhibit for the last fiscal year that ended September 30, 1884:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR, ENDED SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1884.

State Board of Health—Dr.

To State Treasurer:—		
Balances of Regular Appropriations, October 1, 1883	$6,558 54	
Balance of Contingent Fund, available October 1, 1883	5,000 00	
Regular Appropriations, taking effect July 1, 1884	9,000 00	
		$20,558 54
To Treasurer of Board:—		
Balance in Treasurer's hands, October 1, 1883	$189 06	
Office Receipts for year ended, September 30, 1884	877 00	
		1,066 06
		$21,624 60

State Board of Health—Cr.

By payment on all accounts as per itemized statement	$10,280 40	
Unexpended balances of Regular Appropriations, October 1, 1884	6,676 80	
Unexpended balance of Contingent Fund, October 1, 1884	4,324 94	
Unexpended balance in hands of Treasurer of Board, Oct. 1, 1884	342 46	
		$21,624 60

ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

OF THE

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.

Salary of Secretary	$3,000 00	
Assistant Secretary's salary and clerical services	4,345 83	
Traveling expenses of Board and Secretary	1,231 26	
Postage	320 43	
Expressage	272 98	
Telegrams	109 65	
Telephone	18 15	
Stationery and printing	202 25	
Medical journals, books and newspapers	271 32	
Legal services	145 00	
Detective services	153 95	
Vaccine virus	15 38	
Janitor	72 00	
Sundries	61 90	
		$10,280 40

Total expenditures from Regular Appropriations	$8,881 74	
Total expenditures from Contingent Fund	675 06	
Total expenditures from Office Receipts	723 60	
		$10,280 40

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN H. RAUCH,

Secretary.

On motion of Dr. Clark, the Secretary's report was received and ordered published in the report of the proceedings of the meeting. The suggestion concerning an amendment of the Act concerning Corporations was referred to the committee on legislation, and the remainder of the report to a special committee consisting of Drs. Haskell, Ludlam and Clark.

The rest of Friday's session was devoted to a discussion of the plans and preparations for resisting the threatened invasion of Asiatic cholera, during which the Secretary submitted the following estimate of the probable cost of guarding the State against the introduction of the disease, and of preventing its spread from point to point within the State should it be introduced.

Lines of Travel to be Covered.	By Inspections at or near	Probable Cost.
Baltimore and Ohio Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne Lake Shore and Michigan Southern	South Chicago	$9,000
Michigan Central New York, Chicago and St. Louis	Hammond	5,000
Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Grand Trunk Louisville, New Albany and Chicago	Lansing	6,000
Cincinnati, Indiana, Chicago and St. Louis Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific	Sheldon	3,000
Lake Erie and Western	Hoopeston	1,000
Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Indiana, Bloomington and Western Chicago and Eastern Illinois	Alvin Danville	7,000
Indianapolis and St. Louis	Sanford	2,500
Terre Haute and Indianapolis	Farrington	3,000
Indiana and Illinois Southern	Palestine	1,000
Ohio and Mississippi	Wabash River	2,500
Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis	Mt. Carmel	2,000
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville	Grayville	1,000
Louisville and Nashville	Carmi	2,000
Illinois Central Mobile and Ohio Mississippi River Ohio River	Cairo	8,000
St. Louis Bridge Mississippi River	East St. Louis	6,000
Mississippi River Ohio River	Sundry Points	10,000
Total estimated cost To prevent spread within the State		$69,000 15,000
Total		$84,000

On motion of Dr. Ludlam the foregoing estimate was approved, and the Secretary was directed to submit the same to the committees on appropriations of the General Assembly, and to furnish therewith copies of the remarks contained in his report in support of the estimate.

During the final session of the meeting, on Saturday, the following resolutions were offered and adopted:

By Dr. Kreider, for the committee on legislation—

WHEREAS: It has become a common practice for quacks, charlatans and other unprincipled and incompetent persons to obtain certificates of incorporation under the general Act concerning Corporations, approved April 18, 1872, and thence to advertise themselves as chartered by the State of Illinois, with the aim and intent of impressing the ignorant or unwary with the belief that the State has in some way granted them special privileges; and

WHEREAS: The said Act concerning Corporations excludes the business of banking, of insurance, of real-estate brokerage, of the operation of railroads, and of loaning money, from among the lawful purposes for which corporations may be formed; and

WHEREAS: The qualifications and requirements for the practice of medicine in the State of Illinois are prescribed by the Act approved May 29, 1877.

Therefore be it Resolved, That it is the sense of this BOARD that the first section of the Act concerning Corporations should be so amended as to include the practice of medicine among those pursuits or objects for which corporations may not be formed under the said Act.

Resolved, That the Secretary be and hereby is instructed to present copies of this preamble and the resolutions, and of that portion of his recent quarterly report which refers to this subject, to the chairmen of the Judiciary Committees of the two branches of the General Assembly now in session.

By the special committee on the Secretary's report, Drs. Haskell, Ludlam and Clark—

WHEREAS: The season is fast approaching when, it is feared, Asiatic cholera will again assume epidemic proportions in Europe and so threaten this country with a National calamity; and

WHEREAS: In the judgment of this BOARD such calamity may be averted by a system of preventive measures based upon the requirements of modern sanitary science;

Therefore be it Resolved, That this BOARD respectfully but urgently requests—First, That the President of the United States convene the National Board of Health forthwith, and put at its disposal, subject to his approval, the unexpended balance of the appropriation made at the last session of Congress for a contingent epidemic fund. Second, That the Illinois Senators and Members of Congress push the prompt appropriation of the sums recommended by the House Committee on Public Health. Third, That authority be, by a joint resolution of Congress, conferred upon the President to issue a proclamation forbidding immigration from infected countries whenever, in the judgment of the National Board of Health, such immigration threatens the public health of this country.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions, and of so much of the Secretary's report as refers to this subject, be forwarded to the President of the United States, to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State and to the members of the Public Health Committees of the Senate and House.

Also by the same committee, the following—

Resolved, That the disposal of the sewage of the Joliet Penitentiary should be so modified as to remove the present grounds of complaint and menace to health; and that the provision of suitable hospital facilities at the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children at Lincoln, is a necessity.

Resolved, That the suggestions and recommendations of the Secretary in connection with these subjects be brought to the attention of the present General Assembly.

The committee on legislation also reported favorably upon the proposed amendments of the act to regulate the practice of medicine and of the State Board of Health act. On motion of Dr. Ludlam the report of the committee was adopted and the Secretary was directed to submit copies of the proposed amendments to the proper committees of the Senate and House.

The Treasurer, Dr. Clark, presented his annual report, as follows:

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

OF THE

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,

FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1884.

To the President and Members of the Illinois State Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN: Your Treasurer begs leave to present the following report of the receipts and expenditures of his office for the period commencing with the date of his last Annual Report, October 1, 1883, and ending September 30, 1884:

General Account, Dr.

Balance to credit of general account, Sept. 30, 1883		$189 06
Received of Dr. John H. Rauch, Secretary:		
Office Receipts for October 1883	$45 00	
" " " November, 1883	40 00	
" " " December, 1883	47 00	
" " " January, 1884	132 00	
" " " February, 1884	40 00	
" " " March, 1884	216 00	
" " " April, 1884	99 00	
" " " May, 1884	60 00	
" " " June, 1884	63 00	
" " " July, 1884	41 00	
" " " August, 1884	38 00	
" " " September, 1884	56 00	
		877 00
Total available		$1,066 06

General Account, Cr.

Accounts paid by order of the Board for indebtedness accrued during the quarters preceding the respective meetings:

January Meeting—for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1883—		
Allan Pinkerton, detective service	$76 20	
Belleville Zeitung, printing Preventable-Disease Circular No. 2	53 00	
		$129 20
April Meeting—for the quarter ended March 31, 1884—		
Belleville Zeitung, printing Preventable-Disease Circulars Nos. 3 and 4	$102 00	
Allan Pinkerton, detective service	77 75	
A. N. Linscott, legal services	70 00	
T. W. S. Kidd, printing	50 00	
G. N. Kreider, services	43 30	
T. G. Vincent, clerical services	27 50	
J. G. Kiernan, services, Ft. Wayne Medical College	15 00	
R. E. Starkweather, clerical services	10 00	
R. E. Starkweather, clerical services	10 00	
		405 55
July Meeting—for the quarter ended June 30, 1884—		
Orendorff & Creighton, legal services	$25 00	
Jordan Murray, services	3 00	
T. J. Thompson, services	2 50	
		30 50
November Meeting—for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1884—		
G. V. N. Lothrop, legal services	$50 00	
John H. Rauch, expense incident to trials	22 50	
T. G. Vincent, expense incident to trials	15 85	
J. S. Lowe, services	65 00	
J. G. Kiernan, translating examinations	5 00	
		158 35
Total expenditure		$723 60
Balance in my hands Sept. 30, 1884		342 46
		$1,066 06

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. L. CLARK, *Treasurer.*

On motion of Dr. Kreider, the report was received and referred to the Auditing Committee.

Dr. Haskell, from this committee, reported that bills and accounts for the quarter, amounting to $2,583.77, had been audited, found correct and recommended to be paid. Subsequently, the Auditing Committee returned the Treasurer's report, audited and approved.

During the executive sessions of the meeting, in the case of Dr. George William Bock, of Quincy, which was investigated at the November, 1884, meeting, and action then postponed on motion of the Secretary, further correspondence with the dean of the University of Göttingen, and other evidence was presented, which left no doubt that the diploma of the University presented by Bock, had been fraudulently obtained. In view of this state of facts the certificate No. 5290, issued to Bock, January 7, 1882, was ordered to be revoked.

Adjourned.

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